Urban District Council of Glyncorrwg

THE ANNUAL REPORT

for 1948

of the

Medical Officer of Health
(Dr. J. M. TAYLOR)

D. W. Jones (Printers) Ltd., Port Talbot.

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Glyncorrwg Urban District Council, 1948

Chairman—

Councillor E. C. HOPKINS, J.P., Duffryn Rhondda

Vice-Chairman—

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Councillor D. MORRIS, J.P., Abergwynfi.
Councillor A. D. HUNT, Abergwynfi.
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Councillor D. JOHN, Abergwynfi.
Councillor T. J. LLOYD, Abergwynfi.
Councillor H. ABRAHAM, Cymmer.

Councillor D. WILLIAMS, Abergwynfi.
Councillor J. THOMAS, Glyncorrwg.
Councillor J. A. EVANS, Glyncorrwg.
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Councillor G. WILLIAMS, Glyncorrwg.
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Councillor Mrs. S. PHILLIPS, Cymmer.

General Purposes Committee :

Chairman—Councillor T. J. LLOYD, Abergwynfi.

Housing Committee : *Chairman*—Councillor G. WILLIAMS, Glyncorrwg.

Finance Committee : *Chairman*—Councillor G. WILLIAMS, Glyncorrwg.

OFFICIALS—

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Surveyor and Engineer ..... Mr. T. J. WALKER, A.R.I.C.S.
Asst. Surveyor and Engineer ..... Mr. N. MILES, B.Sc. (Civil Eng.), from 26/4/48
Asst. Surveyor and Engineer ..... Mr. E. J. REES.
Engineer's Clerk ..... Miss M. PERROTT.
Treasurer & Accountant, & Rating & Valuation Officer ..... Mr. D. J. CLEMENTS, A.I.M.T.A.
Mr. LLEWELYN MORGAN, from 8th Nov., 1948.
Sanitary Inspector ..... Mr. JOHN TATE, San. Inspector, Cert. Royal San. Institute and San. Inspector's Exam. Joint Board; Meat Inspector Cert. Royal San. Institute.
Indoor Collector and Ledger Clerk ..... Mr. S. FUGE.
Housing and Gas Collector ..... Mr. R. ECKETT.
Do. Do. ..... Mr. E. HUGHES.
Health Visitor ..... Nurse DORIS JONES, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Medical Officer of Health ..... Dr. J. M. TAYLOR.
General Clerk ..... Mr. R. G. DAYSON.
Junior Clerk ..... Miss ENID ISAAC.

Glyncorrwg Urban District Council.

Cymmer,
Port Talbot,
November, 1949.

To the Chairman and Members of the Glyncorrwg Urban District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you for your consideration the Annual Report of Public Health services in your Area for the year 1948.

The contents and arrangements of the report follow the requirements of Circular 3/49 (Wales).

The Collieries in the area worked at full pressure throughout the year, and there was an insistent demand for more colliery workers. The number of trained miners in the area is steadily diminishing. The output of coal is poor.

The Live Birthrate, 23.0 per 1,000 population, is lower than last year. The live birth-rate is higher than the average for smaller towns in England and Wales, which is 17.9. Many mothers prefer to go to Penrhiewtyn Hospital for confinement, observing that the lying in period is almost as cheap, and that they are free from domestic worries while in hospital. During the year 51 mothers were confined in Penrhiewtyn Hospital. Some of these were cases of difficult confinement. The maternity hospitals are booked months ahead. It is very difficult for normal case of confinement to gain admission. From October, 1947, there is a quota arrangement in Penrhiewtyn. Glyncorrwg U.D.C. are allowed 96 beds per year.

Housing.

There were 14 houses (traditional and pre-fabricated), erected and occupied during the year. 135 houses were inspected for defects during the year, and 437 inspections were made for that purpose, and repairs were carried out in 124 of these houses. The general state of repair of the dwelling-houses in the area is poor. There is a lack of skilled labour to carry out repairs. Much credit is due to the Sanitary Inspector for his tact and zeal in getting repairs done during the year. There were 16 house owners prosecuted for non-abatement of nuisances, owing to dis-repair. Owners certainly make an effort to repair their houses, but labour and materials are extremely difficult to find at present. Many houses are in a deplorable state.

There are 30 houses in Nantybar. These used to be inhabited by respectable people who took pride in keeping the houses correctly. Recently, some of these people have gone from these houses, and now only ten are occupied, and of these, very few take ordinary care of their houses.

The vacant houses are immediately wrecked, and everything portable is removed and even the walls between the houses are torn down. This is not the work of children. These empty houses are a source of danger to children who use them as a playground.

Police Court Proceedings.

It was found necessary in sixteen instances to take proceedings against owners of dwelling houses for non-abatement of nuisances due to disrepair.

Water Supply.

There is an adequate supply of water to every house in the area. The entire water supply, with the exception of about twenty houses, is both filtered and chlorinated. Samples of water during the year showed a good standard of purity. A new 7 inch water main has been laid from Abergwynfi to Cymmer. The old main was corroded, consequently the water supply was greatly diminished during the day.

Post Mortem Examinations.

Arrangements have been made and facilities provided for performing post mortem examinations in the mortuary at the Isolation Hospital, Cymmer. There were four post mortems held during the year. This place is unsuitable in winter. A post mortem room properly constructed, heated and ventilated is urgently needed.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

The National Health Service Act, 1946, came into operation on the 5th July, 1948.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act, the Glamorgan County Council took over the Maternity and Child Services in the area from that date.

It will be noted, therefore, that reference, in this report, to the Maternity and Child Welfare Services in the area is applicable up to the 5th July, 1948 only.

Records of attendances at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics, and of the work of the Health Visitor, were taken over by the County Council, and are not included in this report

Hospital and Ambulance Services.

Mention, in this report, of Hospital and Ambulance services also refer only to the period up to the 5th July, 1948, when the National Health Service Act, 1946 came into force.

Pit Head Baths.

There are Pit-head Baths for the workmen in Duffryn Rhondda Colliery, and workmen with very few exceptions use these facilities. Their usefulness, especially where there are two or more workmen in one house and no bath in the house, is incalculable. I am of opinion that the men use water too warm for bathing, and do not finish the bath with a cold shower. There are no pit head baths at Nantewlaeth, nor at South Pits, Glyncorrwg, or Avon Colliery, Abergwynfi. Many men from Abercregan and Abergwynfi work in these collieries. There are no baths in the 248 Abercregan houses.

The canteen in Duffryn Rhondda Colliery is much patronised by workmen. The canteens in Nantewlaeth South Pit and North Rhondda are also well patronised. The chief calls are for sandwiches, tea, coffee, mineral waters.

Very few houses in Glyncorrwg or Abergwynfi, or the older parts of Cymmer have baths fitted.

Swimming Baths.

A large open-air Swimming Bath close to the Caerau Road in Cymmer was opened during 1939. This, in my opinion, is a satisfactory advance towards the development of good physique in young people in the area. Much more use should be made of this form of recreation and development. Most of the children from the Senior School obtain instruction during the morning session. There are very few objectors among the school children. It is a form of exercise and a method of self-defence, which every child should be encouraged to learn properly. The water is chlorinated regularly. No serious incident occurred during the year.

Extension of Council's Activities during 1948.

There were no extensions of Council's activities during 1948.

Infectious Diseases.

Infectious diseases notified during the year number 188. There were 63 cases of Scarlet Fever as compared with 6 in 1947. Notifications of Diphtheria number 9 as compared with 12 in the previous year. Notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis show a decrease compared with last year.

Deaths from Infectious Diseases were—Tuberculosis 7 (5 Pulmonary and 2 Non-Pulmonary); Pneumonia 11; Measles 1. Considering the post-war inconveniences, and the rationing, this item might have been worse.

Isolation Hospital.

The local hospital is falling into a very deplorable state for want of repairs. It is not worth repairing.

Arrangements have been made with Port Talbot Borough Council whereby patients suffering from infectious diseases from this area can be admitted to their Isolation Hospital.

During the year seven cases were sent to this Hospital at a cost to the Authority of £86.

Old Age and Infirmity.

Throughout the area there is an increasing number of infirm people and of old people who are in need of more care than they can get at their homes. This problem is greater and increasing because of the number of females engaged and likely to be engaged in industry, and also because of the exodus of young people from the district to where, they consider, they can have easier life and more lucrative employment.

There are many infirmities, e.g., Hemiplegia, Arterio Sclerosis, Silicosis and Pneumokoniosis, Heart Failure, etc., which call for home care and food, and some little luxury, which these unfortunate people cannot get. Many old and infirm people are unwanted. For such people it would be desirable that a suitable building be erected, in a suitable spot, where they could retire if they so desired and have attention and comfort. There is no such place in the area; in my opinion it is required.

Planting of Trees.

In the late autumn of 1937 two rows of young trees were planted on the sides of Coronation Ave., Cymmer. The trees on one side show signs of development in their new surroundings, and already this particular highway shows signs of being a very attractive avenue when the trees are properly grown. Boys are destructive of young trees.

It is desirable that a small planting scheme should be carried out in each of the villages each year. The slopes below Cynon village on the south side of the valley have been planted with coniferous three year old plants. These villages could be greatly beautified, and the health of the people would benefit by careful planting and careful tending of trees. This area would be one of the most beautiful if trees were systematically planted and tended on highways and the mountain-sides. There were no trees planted during 1948. There have been no trees planted in the area for five years. It is to be hoped that a planting programme will be carried out each year. The row of trees planted along Abercregan has been destroyed.

Glyncorrwg Burial Ground.

I have in previous years visited the churchyard at Glyncorrwg on some occasions when graves have been opened close to the North and East boundaries.

I found that the retaining wall of the burying ground is "dry walling," and that the bottom of the graves are on a level with or higher than the back yard or floor of the adjoining houses. This state of affairs is insanitary and is not decent, and urgently needs attention.

With great respect and in due deference to local sentiment, I am of strong opinion that no body should be allowed to be buried in this burial ground at a distance of less than 30 feet from the North and East boundaries.

This means that a new burial ground is required for the village, unless most burials are done in Cymmer or other suitable burial grounds.

Bodies are still being buried in this graveyard, and no move has been made by this Authority to obtain an alternative burying ground.

I am of the opinion that this matter requires immediate consideration.

I am much indebted to Mr. Tate, who has had many extra duties to do, for his co-operation throughout the year, and for his help in preparing this Report. I am also much indebted to Mrs. Jones (Health Visitor), Mr. T. J. Walker and Mr. D. J. Clements for their kindness and help throughout the year.

Throughout the year I have continually been seeking the help of Dr. Culley, and have to thank him most sincerely for the great assistance he has unreservedly and unstintingly given.

All the Medical Practitioners in the area have been keen and most loyal in all matters appertaining to public health, and my thanks are due to them for their thorough co-operation.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant.

J. M. TAYLOR,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

The area of the district is 13,925 acres.

The prevailing winds are westerly and south westerly. The valleys are narrow and consequently there is concentration and rapidity of air currents in the district. Trees are very scarce, and shelter is only afforded by the mountains. During the rainy season, the rain is carried up the valleys at such a pace that the most carefully constructed houses are liable to be damp. Heavy rains never cause accumulation of water in the area, but act as a useful adjunct to the sanitation of the district.

The district could be considerably beautified by planting and maintaining the growth of various types of trees and flowers. The expense would be small, and in years to come the valley would be clad as it should be.

In some villages, notably Duffryn and Cynon, flowers and gardens are developed to a very high standard. Many allotments are still being intensively cultivated.

Rivers.

The rivers Corrwg and Afan add considerably to the health of the district. In summer, with little rainfall, there is a small volume of water running, but with heavy rain for a short period it swells to a rapid running river where refuse which may be washed into it is oxidized much faster than in a deep slow running river.

This is no excuse for refuse, from many houses in Glyncorrwg and a few in Cymmer, being surreptitiously thrown over the wall into the river.

There is considerable pollution from colliery tips.

Some fishermen can still catch trout, 8ozs. in weight, even in the upper reaches.

Houses.

	Total in District.		Occupied		Unoccupied.
Houses	2,014		1,988		26
Business Premises used for Dwellings as well as Business	81		79	(Unfit for habitation due to subsidence, etc.)	2
Hotels	13	(& two Clubs)	13		0
Farms	20		20		0
Lock-up Shops	40		23		17

The Council built 282 Houses under the Housing Act, 1919.

The rateable value of the area for year ending December 31st, 1948:—

	£	s	d
General Rate Purposes	28,681	0	0
Sum represented by 1d. Rate	102	0	0

Population.

The population estimated by the Registrar General for mid-year 1948, was 8,870. This shows an increase when compared with the estimated mid-year population for the year 1947 which was 8,770.

For the year	1931	the census population (mid-year)						was	10,208
„	„	1921	„	„	„	„	„	„	10,772
„	„	1911	„	„	„	„	„	„	8,689
„	„	1901	„	„	„	„	„	„	6,452

The employment of the people is almost entirely Coal Mining, or in some occupation associated with the mining industry.

Most of the boys and young men are anxious to get employment away from coal mining. There will soon be a dearth of skilled miners. There is a general disliking of coal mining, most particularly among the juveniles.

There are not many hard ground workers in the area at present, consequently Silicosis is not very common. Workmen are now much more careful to prevent dust absorption when working in headings of high silica content. There were three deaths from Silicosis during the year. A very large percentage of miners now get their lungs X-Rayed for suspicious symptoms of Pneumokoniosis.

Coal miners in steam coal mines enjoy quite good health, those in house coal collieries, where there is much dampness, are more subject to rheumatism. There are few cases of acute rheumatism, but there is a great deal of chronic rheumatism in middle aged and even in young men.

Electric safety lamps, giving more illumination, less heat, less CO^2 produced and less nystagmus, have been introduced into most of the deep mines in the area. There are not many new cases of nystagmus, undoubtedly due to the introduction of these lamps.

In some collieries in the area there is a great deal of water, and rats are so numerous that workmen have to use their ingenuity to prevent them stealing all their food while they are employed. Rats should be exterminated from collieries because of the danger of transmitting Weil's Disease to the miners. Professional rat catchers, if employed, would greatly reduce these pests and the danger of disease carried by them. I am of opinion that little is done to exterminate rats in mines. There is a steady increase of proved cases of Pneumokoniosis.

Nursing Facilities, Hospitals, etc.

The Swansea General Hospital is used for all emergencies from the area, and very excellent results are obtained, and general satisfaction is expressed by the patients. The waiting list is large, causing, in non-acute cases a delay of months in admission. Acute and urgent cases can always be admitted. Many patients who receive public assistance are admitted to Penrhiewtyn Hospital, and express satisfaction with their treatment, and very excellent results are obtained. This relieves the waiting list for Swansea.

Many families pay privately to Penrhiewtyn. The Staff of this Hospital is doing superlative work.

A system of communication of diagnosis, operation and progress, etc., from hospital to medical men in the area is of great help to practitioners.

Both Medical and Surgical cases are admitted, and very numerous consultations and X-Ray photographs are obtained by out-patients from this area.

The X-Ray Apparatus and results of Swansea Hospital are among the very best in the country.

There is a working arrangement between the Swansea Hospital and Penrhiewtyn Hospital, Neath, and Morriston Emergency Hospital, which allows patients long on the waiting list for admission to Swansea to be admitted to Penrhiewtyn or Morriston—Swansea Hospital Authorities paying the cost. Operations on school children for tonsils and adenoids are performed in Penrhiewtyn Hospital at a cost of 10/- to the parents. Complicated confinements are not now admitted to Swansea Hospital, but are sent to Penrhiewtyn at a cost of £2 2s. 0d. per week to the patient. There is a means scale operative. There is a great increase in the number of people being treated at these hospitals.

The workmen pay 4d. per week to the Hospital, and this is deducted from their pay at the Colliery Office. Those not working in collieries may obtain the benefit of Swansea Hospital by paying 8s. 8d. per year.

The St. John's Motor Ambulance, which is stationed at Cymmer, is in constant request to take patients to Swansea Hospital and other such Institutions for consultations, massage, X-Ray Examinations, etc. As many as three journeys are made from the area to Swansea in a day. In case of emergency, e.g., a few accidents occurring simultaneously, or when the local Ambulance is away, a neighbouring Ambulance—generally from Bryn—is easily available. These conveyances are very comfortable and suitable for their purpose. The men in charge of the Ambulances are most capable drivers, and are very obliging, and are competent men to render first-aid.

There is also a Motor Ambulance stationed at Glyncorrwg, which is maintained by colliery workmen.

There are six First Aid and Home Nursing Classes carried on very successfully. Most of these Classes have been in continuous existence for over 36 years. Most of the people trained at these Classes are of the very utmost use in the locality, and particularly in mines. The local Collieries encourage this work. In Duffryn the young boys and girls form most successful classes in First Aid and Home Nursing.

Vital Statistics.

BIRTHS.

Live Births during the year were:—

	Male.	Female.
Legitimate	101	91
Illegitimate	6	6
Total	107	97

STILLBIRTHS.

	Male.	Female.
Legitimate	4	2
Illegitimate	0	0
Total	4	2

Total Births—210. This gives a birthrate of 23.7 per 1,000 of population per annum.

The birth-rate of previous years may be compared:—

Year.	No. of Births.	Birth rate per 1,000 population.
1914	351	37.3
1915	342	36.3
1916	338	33.0
1917	276	27.0
1918	324	31.7
1919	317	30.7
1920	372	36.1
1921	349	32.4
1922	314	27.6
1923	312	26.0
1924	344	28.6
1925	317	26.4
1926	282	23.5
1927	259	21.5
1928	238	22.1

STILLBIRTHS—Continued.

Year.	No. of Births.	Birth rate per 1,000 population
1929	245	23.0
1930	242	22.7
1931	234	22.7
1932	215	21.2
1933	220	21.6
1934	203	20.0
1935	236	23.5
1936	197	19.4
1937	208	21.4
1938	193	20.1
1939	181	19.1
1940	230	25.4
1941	216	22.7
1942	215	24.2
1943	208	23.9
1944	218	24.1
1945	208	23.2
1946	206	23.1
1947	221	25.2
1948	210	23.7

The illegitimate birthrate for the year was 1.35 per 1,000 of the population.

Birth Rates compared per 1,000 population:—

	1948	
	Live Births	Still Births.
England and Wales	17.9	0.42
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London)	20.0	0.52
148 Smaller Towns (Population 25,000 to 50,000)	19.2	0.43
London Administrative County	20.1	0.39
Glyncorrwg U.D.	23.0	0.67

The total live births registered within the area, legitimate and illegitimate were distributed as follows:—

Month	Abergwynfi.	Cymmer.	Glyncorrwg.	Total
January	4	7	1	12
February	8	1	2	11
March	5	6	1	12
April	5	8	2	15
May	9	6	3	18
June	4	5	3	12
July	6	8	0	14

Month	Abergwynfi.	Cymmer.	Glyncorrwg.	Total
August	2	6	4	12
September	2	7	0	9
October	8	8	1	17
November	4	2	3	9
December	7	3	2	12
Total	64	67	22	153

During the year there were born in Penrhiewtyn Hospital—51.

Many of these were either complicated confinements or cases where pregnancy was not normal, or where home conditions were such that, on medical advice, the mother was advised to go to hospital for confinement. Most were voluntary patients.

Deaths.

The number of deaths registered in the area during the year was 74; Males, 38; Females, 36. There were 32 inward transfers—20 Males, 12 Females.

These inward transfers died in Swansea Hospital; West Glamorgan Hospital; Groeswen Isolation Hospital; Llwynypia Hospital; Cymla Hospital; Bridgend; Pontypridd; Parc Gwyllt, Coity; Weymouth.

There was one outward transfer—1 male.

The total deaths therefore were 106. Males, 58; Females, 48.

The crude death-rate was 11.9 per 1,000 population per annum compared with previous years.

1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
11.8	14.6	12.8	9.5	13.4	9.9	11.4	10.3
1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
11.5	9.1	8.4	8.8	8.7	10.3	10.7	12.0
1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
8.5	11.4	9.8	13.8	10.4	9.2	10.2	11.0
1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.
11.2	11.8	14.02	10.12	12.16	11.3	11.3	12.3
1946.	1947.	1948.					
11.8	14.9	11.9					

Death Rates compared per 1,000 Population.

	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944
England and Wales	10.8	12.0	11.5	11.4	11.6
126 County Boroughs & Great Towns	11.6	13.0	12.7	13.5	13.7
148 Smaller Towns, Population 25,000—50 000 at Census 1931	10.7	11.9	11.7	12.3	12.4
London (Administrative County)	11.6	12.8	12.7	13.8	15.7
Glyncorrwg U.D.	11.9	14.9	11.8	12.3	11.3

The following are the particulars of deaths returned to me by the Registrar for the district during the year 1948, to which 32 transferable deaths have been added—32 inward transfers:—

	Males.	Females.	Total
Typhoid & Paratyphoid Diseases	0	0	0
Cerebro-spinal Fever	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	0	0	0
Diphtheria	0	0	0
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	1	4	5
Other forms of Tuberculosis	2	0	2
Syphilitic Diseases	0	0	0
Influenza	0	0	0
Measles	0	1	1
Acute Polio-myelitis & Polio-encephalitis	0	0	0
Acute Infantile Encephalitis	0	0	0
Cancer	8	5	13
Diabetes	0	2	2
Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	7	5	12
Heart Disease	8	8	16
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	3	2	5
Bronchitis	7	0	7
Pneumonia	7	4	11
Other Respiratory Diseases	4	1	5
Ulceration of Stomach or Duodenum	0	0	0
Diarrhoea (under two years)	0	1	1
Appendicitis	0	1	1
Other Digestive Diseases	1	0	1
Nephritis	2	2	4
Puerperal & Post Abort. Sepsis	0	0	0
Other Maternal Causes	0	0	0
Premature Birth	2	3	5
Congenital Malformation, Birth Injuries and Infantile Diseases	1	2	3
Suicide	0	1	1
Road Traffic Accidents	1	2	3
Other Violent Causes	2	1	3
All other Causes	2	3	5
Total	58	48	106

The above Table includes 32 inward Transfers. The inward Transfers were as follows:—

Inward Tansfers.

Cancer	Cymmer	Female, 23 yrs., died Swansea Hospital.
Uraemia	Abergwynfi	Male, 48 yrs., died Swansea Hospital.
Tuberculous Meningitis	Abergwynfi	Male, 16 yrs., died Groeswen Isolation Hospital.
Pul. T.B.	Cymmer	Female, 68 yrs., died West Glam. County Hospital.
Arterio Sclerosis	Abergwynfi	Female, 75 yrs., died Ty Pontypridd.
Pul. T.B.	Abergwynfi	Female, 12 yrs. died Swansea Hospital.
Asphyxia due to Drowning	Abergwynfi	Male, 32 yrs., Body found in Glam. Canal.
Road Accident	Cymmer	Female, 64 yrs., died Swansea Hospital.
Tuberculous Meningitis	Abergwynfi	Male, 14 yrs., died Swansea Hospital.
Appendicitis	Cymmer	Female, 38 yrs., died Swansea Hospital.
Pneumonia	Abergwynfi	Male, 4 mths., died Swansea Hospital.
Prematurity	Cymmer	Mals, 2 days, died West Glam. County Hospital.
Diarrhoea (under 2 yrs.)	Cymmer	Female, 2 mths., died Swansea Hospital.
Pneumonia	Glyncorrwg	Male, 2 mths., died West Glam. County Hospital.
Heart Disease	Abergwynfi	Male, 63 yrs., died West Glam. County Hospital.
Cancer	Cymmer	Male, 73 yrs., died West Glam. County Hospital.
Heart Disease	Abergwynfi	Male, 73 yrs., died Llwynypia Hospital.
Peritonitis	Cymmer	Male, 62 yrs., died West Glam. County Hospital.
Diabetes	Cymmer	Female, 76 yrs. died West Glam. County Hospital.
Heart Disease	Abergwynfi	Male, 53 yrs., died West Glam. County Hospital.
Cerebral Haemorrhage	Cymmer	Male, 53 yrs., died Parc Gwyllt, Coity.
Cancer	Abergwynfi	Male, 67 yrs., died West Glam. County Hospital.
Prematurity	Cymmer	Female, 16 hrs., died West Glam. County Hospital.
Road Accident	Cymmer	Male, 25 yrs., died in Weymouth.
Pul. T.B.	Cymmer	Female, 30 yrs., died Cymla Hospital.
Silicosis	Abergwynfi	Male, 58 yrs., died Swansea Hospital.
Road Accident	Abergwynfi	Female, 18 yrs., died West Glam. County Hospital.
Cerebral Haemorrhage	Glyncorrwg	Male, 79 yrs., died West Glam. County Hospital.
Cancer	Glyncorrwg	Female, 41 yrs., died West Glam. County Hospital.
Cerebral Haemorrhage	Cymmer	Male, 49 yrs., died West Glam. County Hospital.
Cerebral Haemorrhage	Cymmer	Male, 30 mins., died West Glam. County Hospital.
Silicosis	Abergwynfi	Male, 58 yrs., died Bridgend.

The following are particulars of deaths notified to me in the area during 1948, and include 32 inward transfers.

TABLE 1. Causes of, and ages at Death during 1948.

Causes of Death	Total All Ages	under 1 year	1 & under 2	2 & under 5	5 & under 15	15 & under 25	25 & under 45	45 & under 65	65 & upwards
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	5	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	1
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Syphilitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polio-myel. & Polio-enceph.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Infantile Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer	13	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	9
Diabetes	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	6
Heart Disease	16	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	11
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
Bronchitis	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4
Pneumonia	11	4	1	—	—	—	1	3	2
Other Respiratory Diseases	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appendicitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other Digestive Diseases	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Nephritis	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Puerperal & Post-abort. Sepsis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Maternal Causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Con. Malformation, Birth Inj., Infant Dis.	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Road Traffic Accidents	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Other Violent Causes	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
All Other Causes	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2
Totals	106	15	2	—	2	5	9	29	44

The following are particulars of deaths notified to me in the area during 1947, and include 43 inward transfers.

TABLE 1. Causes of, and ages at Death during 1947.

Causes of Death	Total All Ages	under 1 yr.	1 & under 2	2 & under 5	5 & under 15	15 & under 25	25 & under 45	45 & under 65	65 & upwards
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	7	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	—
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Syphilitic Diseases	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polio-myel. & Polio-enceph.	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Infantile Encephalitis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer	18	—	—	1	—	—	1	7	9
Diabetes	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	11
Heart Disease	27	—	—	—	—	—	3	10	14
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Bronchitis	7	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	4
Pneumonia	6	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	3
Other Respiratory Diseases	6	1	—	—	1	—	—	4	—
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appendicitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other Digestive Diseases	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Nephritis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Puerperal & Post-abort. Sepsis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Maternal Causes	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Con. Malformation, Birth Inj., Infant Dis.	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Road Traffic Accidents	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Violent Causes	8	—	—	2	—	—	1	2	3
All Other Causes	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	6
Totals	131	12	2	5	2	5	10	41	54

Tuberculosis.

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease in the area during 1948 are given in the following Table:—

Age Periods	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 and under 5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
5 ,, ,, 15	1	2	—	2	—	1	2	—
15 ,, ,, 25	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—
25 ,, ,, 35	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	—
35 ,, ,, 45	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
45 ,, ,, 55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 ,, ,, 65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals	2	3	4	4	1	4	2	—

There were 7 deaths from Tuberculosis during 1948—5 Pulmonary, 2 Non-Pulmonary.

The distribution was as follows:—

	Cymmer.	Glyncorrwg.	Abergwynfi.
Pulmonary	4	—	1
Non-Pulmonary	—	—	2

Death rates from all cases of Tuberculosis:—

1948.

0.79 per 1,000 population.

Notification of Tuberculosis.

Of the seven deaths from Tuberculosis which occurred in the area during 1948, five (71%) had previously been notified as suffering from this disease.

The number of deaths from this disease shows a decrease of two over last year's figures. The prevention of this disease is far more important than we have hitherto realised. Sanitation, prevention of dust, dry, clean houses, suitable clothing and boots, regular exercise are extremely important. Loss of sleep and anxiety are causes of more rapid progress of tuberculosis.

It is imperative to have healthy cows and clean milk. In my opinion the most important preventive is a plentiful and suitable diet for the young. A plentiful supply of nutritious food, and a prolonged period of absolute rest in the early stages of Tuberculosis will often lead to its arrest and cure. There is not now so much poverty in the area, but butter and meat are not so plentiful as they were; eggs are in less supply. An ample diet and rest and freedom from anxiety are very necessary for Tuberculosis patients.

The Welsh National Memorial Officers are doing a very useful work in this direction. Much could be done by increased number of hygienic lectures in the schools. There is a lecturer who visits the schools periodically, and whose lectures the teachers and children very much appreciate.

Tuberculosis.

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease in the area during 1947 are given in the following Table:—

Age Periods	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 and under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 „ „ 15	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
15 „ „ 25	3	2	2	—	1	2	2	—
25 „ „ 35	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
35 „ „ 45	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
45 „ „ 55	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
55 „ „ 65	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	5	4	3	—	2	5	2	—

There were 9 deaths from Tuberculosis during 1947—7 Pulmonary, 2 Non-Pulmonary.

The distribution was as follows:—

	Cymmer.	Glyncorrwg.	Abergwynfi.
Pulmonary	5	—	2
Non-Pulmonary	2	—	—

Death rate from all cases of Tuberculosis:—

1947.
1.02 per 1,000 population.

Cancer (Malignant Disease).

There were 13 cases of death from Malignant Disease—males 8, and females 5.

Ages were:—15 and under 25—1; 25 and under 45—1; 45 and under 65—2; 65 and upwards—9.

The death-rate is a follows:—
1948—1.47 per 1,000 population. 1947 2.05 per 1,000 population.

Scarlet Fever.

There were no deaths from Scarlet Fever.

Death rate 1948—Glyncorrwg: 0.00 per 1,000 population.
1948—England and Wales: 0.00 per 1,000 population.

Diphtheria.

There were no deaths from Diphtheria.

Death rate:—

1948—Glyncorrwg: 0.00 per 1,000 population.

1948—England and Wales: 0.00 per 1,000 population.

Diabetes.

There were two deaths from this disease. Recent advances in treatment by dieting and insulin have prolonged the lives of people suffering from this disease.

The death-rate is as follows:—

1948—0.23 per 1,000 population. 1947—0.00 per 1,000 population.

Rheumatic Fever.

There were no deaths from Rheumatism. The clothing of the people could be better. There is much improvement in the conditions of some of the dwellings, but dry, warm houses are necessary to prevent this disease. Considering the wet conditions in some of the mines and the heat and sweating in others, Rheumatic Fever is rare.

Some of the house coal mines are very wet and cold, and tend to cause muscular rheumatism in miners working in these mines. Rheumatic Arthritis is quite common in females of adult age in the area.

Cerebral Haemorrhage.

There were 12 deaths. Males 7, Females 5.

Death rate 1948—1.35 per 1,000 population.
,, ,, 1947—1.82 ,, ,, ,,
,, ,, 1946—1.23 ,, ,, ,,
,, ,, 1945—1.23 ,, ,, ,,
,, ,, 1944—1.33 ,, ,, ,,

Ages:—Under 1 year—1; 45 and under 65—5; 65 and upwards—6.

Heart Disease.

There were 16 deaths. Males 8. Females 8.

Ages:—25 and under 45—1; 45 and under 65—4; 65 and upwards—11.

Death rate 1948—1.80 per 1,000 population.
,, ,, 1947—3.08 ,, ,, ,,
,, ,, 1946—2.58 ,, ,, ,,
,, ,, 1945—2.35 ,, ,, ,,
,, ,, 1944—1.66 ,, ,, ,,

Other Diseases of Circulatory System.

There were 5 deaths—Males 3; Females 2.

Death rate 1948—0.56 per 1,000 population.

Influenza.

There was no deaths.

Death rate 1948—Glyncorrwg U.D.: .00 per 1,000 population.
England and Wales: .03 per 1,000 population.

Bronchitis.

There were 7 deaths—Males 7; Females 0.

Ages:—45 and under 65—3; 65 and upwards—4.

Death rate 1948—0.79 per 1,000 population.
,, ,, 1947—0.79 ,, ,, ,,
,, ,, 1946—0.89 ,, ,, ,,
,, ,, 1945—0.56 ,, ,, ,,
,, ,, 1944—0.44 ,, ,, ,,

Pneumonia (All Forms).

There were 11 deaths—Males 7; Females 4.

Ages at death:—Under 1 year—4; 1 and under 2—1; 25 and under 45—1; 45 and under 65—3; 65 and upwards—2.

Death rate 1948—1.24 per 1,000 population.
,, ,, 1947—0.68 ,, ,, ,,
,, ,, 1946—0.67 ,, ,, ,,
,, ,, 1945—0.56 ,, ,, ,,
,, ,, 1944—0.66 ,, ,, ,,
,, ,, 1943—0.69 ,, ,, ,,

There were 19 cases of Pneumonia notified during the year.

Other Respiratory Diseases.

There were 5 deaths—Males 4; Females 1.

Death rate 1948—0.56 per 1,000 population.

Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum.

There were no deaths from Ulcers of Stomach and Duodenum.

Death rate 1948—0.00 per 1,000 population.

Diarrhoea, under Two years.

There was one death from Diarrhoea during 1948.

Death rate 1948—Glyncorrwg U.D.: 4.9 per 1,000 live births.
England and Wales: 3.3 per 1,000 live births.

Generally the cause of this disease is milk or food which has been infected by someone or something. Education in cleanliness from the place of production to the place of consumption is one of the most important duties of the Health Visitor. Clean hands, clean food, clean habits, extermination of flies are of the greatest importance in the prevention of this disease. Over-feeding and unsuitable diet at irregular hours may start this complaint, and if it does not cause death, will at least retard the growth and development of a child very greatly.

Peritonitis.

There was one death.

Peritonitis is caused by escape of intestinal contents into the peritoneal cavity, or by any infection getting into the peritoneal cavity. A common cause is an abscess which is liable to form around an inflamed vermiform appendix. Early diagnosis and treatment have kept this condition in check. The year's results are most satisfactory.

Premature Birth.

There were five deaths.

Congenital Malformation, Birth Injury and Infantile Diseases.

There were three deaths during 1948.

Death rate 1948—.34 per 1,000 population.
,, ,, 1947—.23 ,, ,, ,,
,, ,, 1946—.56 ,, ,, ,,
,, ,, 1945—.00 ,, ,, ,,
,, ,, 1944—.11 ,, ,, ,,

Suicide.

There was one case of suicide during the year.

Road Traffic Accident.

There were three deaths.

Other Deaths from Violence or Accidents.

There were 3 deaths. 2 males, 1 female. Colliery accident: 1; Asphyxia by suffocation in bed: 1; Drowning: 1.

Death rate 1948—.34 per 1,000 population.
,, ,, 1947—.91 ,, ,, ,,
,, ,, 1946—.33 ,, ,, ,,
,, ,, 1945—.56 ,, ,, ,,
,, ,, 1944—.88 ,, ,, ,,

Silicosis.

There were three deaths from this disease.
Death rate 1948—0.34 per 1,000 populaation.
,, ,, 1947—0.34 ,, ,, ,,
,, ,, 1946—0.33 ,, ,, ,,
,, ,, 1945—0.33 ,, ,, ,,
,, ,, 1944—0.11 ,, ,, ,,

Silicosis is a preventable disease. In miners it is caused by the inhalation of silica, and silica is a tissue poison. The latent period of the disease, in ordinary cases is 10 or 20 years. Once symptoms have appeared, nothing very substantial can be done in the way of a cure. It is, therefore, of great importance that dangerous dusts should be known as soon as possible. Almost everyone underground must inhale a certain amount of silica; it remains to define the quantity which is injurious.

Tissue irritation, caused by breathing in large quantities of dust in high concentration, sooner or later produces changes in the lung itself. The normal, healthy lung substances are gradually replaced by dense, inert fibrous tissue.

The purely mechanical effects of this replacement may in time become of serious import, diminishing materially the area of lung tissue available, and ultimately throwing increased strain on the heart.

In addition the local vitality of the lung is lessened and the stamina of the patient undermined, rendering him more liable to secondary infections cumulative in their effect.

A combination of institutional treatment directed to meet special indications, training and rehabilitation, close medical supervision and social care at home will bring some relief to these pulmonary cripples.

Probably the prevalence of respiratory diseases among miners depends on the amount and character of the stone dust present, and the incidence of silicosis in the coalfield has a distinct relation to the kind of work done. Not only drillers of "hard headings," but other men in the district are exposed to highly concentrated silicon dust conditions.

If men must work in hard headings they should wear a well fitting mask, and the dust from the drill should be trapped efficiently. These rules are not observed by work men.

Early diagnosis is difficult because of no definite clinical signs. Radiographic appearances are useful, and the doctors in this area take full advantage of this means of diagnosis in suspected cases.

An increasing number of men are having their lungs X-rayed on suspicion of Silicosis.

Anthracosis.

In almost all cases of suspected silicosis, where the silicosis Medical Board decides that the patient is not suffering from silicosis, he is found to have sufficient dust in his lungs to be certified for Anthracosis.

I have many patients who are disabled completely because of symptoms and signs identical with those of silicosis, although the report is that dust is present in the lungs. Presumably this is coal dust.

Coal dust is not so injurious to the lung tissue as is silica, but it certainly leads to a great deal of disablement in men who have worked underground for many years.

Zymotic Diseases.

There was one death. Measles, 1.

The seven Zymotic Diseases are Small Pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Fevers (including Typhus, Typhoid and Paratyphoid), and Diphtheria.

Death rate 1948—0.11 per 1,000 population.
,, ,, 1947—0.23 ,, ,, ,,
,, ,, 1946—0.00 ,, ,, ,,
,, ,, 1945—0.00 ,, ,, ,,
,, ,, 1944—0.00 ,, ,, ,,
,, ,, 1943—0.23 ,, ,, ,,

Zymotic Diseases death rate compared with England and Wales.

	Small Pox.	Typhoid & Paratyphoid.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.
England & Wales	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
Glyncorrwg U.D.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Inquests.

There were 11 inquests held on causes of death in the area. Causes of death were—Colliery accidents, 2; Accident in the home, 1; Silicosis, 1; Suicide, 1; Road Traffic accidents, 2; Pneumonia, 1; Hemiplegia, 1; Heart failure, 1; Drowning, 1.

The percentage of deaths upon which inquests were held was 10.4. The percentage in 1947 was 10.7, and 1946—7.6.

Infantile Mortality Rate.

This may be defined as the number of deaths registered of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births registered during the year.

The total number was 15 deaths.

This would give an infant mortality rate of 74 per 1,000 live births. Comparison with other areas is as follows for the year 1948:—

Aberdare	41	Ogmore and Garw	48
Barry	30	Penarth	22
Bridgend	42	Pontypridd	27
Caerphilly	63	Porthcawl	27
Cowbridge	00	Port Talbot	35
Gelligaer	42	Rhondda	40
Llwchwr	50	Penybont R.D.	41
Maesteg	50	Pontardawe R.D.	37
Mountain Ash	46	Llantrisant & L. Vardre R.D.	50
Neath	29	Gower R.D.	45

Glyncorrwg 74

1948—Infant Mortality rate for England and Wales—31 per 1,000 live births.

The following are Infant Mortality rates for Glyncorrwg Urban District during the past 20 years:—

Year.	Live Births.	Deaths under 1 yr.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.
1929	245	19	77.5
1930	242	13	53.7
1931	229	19	82.0
1932	205	10	46.0
1933	209	18	81.8
1934	188	21	111.6
1935	219	12	55.0
1936	183	9	49.0
1937	196	13	66.0
1938	179	12	67.0
1939	174	10	57.0
1940	216	14	63.0
1941	206	12	58.3
1942	210	12	57.1
1943	202	9	45.0
1944	214	12	56.0
1945	204	13	64 0
1946	197	14	71.0
1947	215	12	56.0
1948	204	15	74.0

Ages at which Infant Deaths occurred distributed over the year 1948.

TABLE 2.—INFANT MORTALITY, 1948.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year.

Causes of Death.	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	...	1	3	—	—	4
Measles	—	—	—	—	...	—	1	—	—	1
Prematurity	3	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	5
Acute Pulmonary Congestion, Inanition	—	—	—	—	...	1	—	—	—	1
Inanition	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Asphyxia by Suffocation in bed. Inquest	—	—	—	—	...	—	—	1	—	1
Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	...	1	—	—	—	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage (Forceps delivery)	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	5	—	—	2	7	3	4	1	—	15

Total Deaths under 1 year, 15. 6 Males, 9 Females.

Ages at which Infant Deaths occurred distributed over the year 1947.

TABLE 2.—INFANT MORTALITY, 1947.

Nett Death from stated causes at various ages under 1 year.

Causes of Death	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Totals Death under 1 year
Acute Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	...	—	1	—	—	1
Pulmonary Congestion	—	—	—	—	...	—	1		—	1
Prematurity	4	—	—	—	4	1	—		—	5
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	...	—	1	—	—	1
Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	...		1	—	—	1
Atelectasis Asphyxia Livida	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Jaundice	—	—	—	—	...	—	—	1	—	1
White Asphyxia	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	6	—	—	—	6	1	4	1	—	12

Total Deaths under 1 year. 12. 7 Males, 5 Females.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Isolation Hospital.

Arrangements have now been made to receive our Fever cases in the New Fever Hospital at Port Talbot. Many ordinary slight cases are treated at home.

Arrangements can be made with the Port Talbot Borough for admission of Small Pox cases, should such cases arise.

The incidence and results of treatment of infectious diseases in this area compare very favourably with that of any other Authority.

Maternity Home Accommodation.

When a maternity case requires hospital treatment, such case is sent to Penrhiewtyn General Hospital. A specialist is in attendance at the Hospital. A few patients go to the Maesteg Maternity Hospital for confinement. Some women—with poor physique and from poor homes—should be encouraged to go to this Institution for the lying-in period. This Hospital is very comfortable, and is thoroughly up-to-date. The resident Staff is obliging and is very capable. The Hospital Maintenance Fee is £2 2s. 0d. per week in Penrhiewtyn Hospital. A very reasonable fee for such a fine Hospital and Staff.

Maternal Mortality. There were no deaths from Puerperal Sepsis.

Puerperal Fever.

There were no cases of Puerperal Pyrexia notified during the year.

Small Pox and Typhoid.

These can be admitted to the Port Talbot Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Tuberculosis.

There is no Sanatorium in the area. Patients for admission to Tuberculosis hospitals are cared for by the Welsh National Memorial Association.

Ambulance Facilities.

In cases sent to Port Talbot Fever Hospital, arrangements can be made for removal to hospital by the Fever Ambulance of Port Talbot. There are two very fine motor ambulances in the area—one in Cymmer, a St. John's Ambulance, and one in Glyncorrwg owned by the inhabitants. Both these are comfortable, and render prompt and very valuable service to the district. The St. John's Ambulance serves Cymmer and Abergwynfi inhabitants. It is of great use, and is used constantly. It is maintained by the workmen and Colliery Owners.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

There are five Centres. (1) Cymmer occupies the whole of the upper floor of 126 Margam Street. It is excellently arranged, and very suitable for a Clinic. (2) A suitable well built, centrally situated house was purchased at 26 Villiers Road, Abergwynfi and many alterations were made at considerable cost and is now used as a clinic. The ground floor of

the building is used as a clinic and is eminently suited and equipped for such purpose. The attendances at this new clinic have increased remarkably. (3) Rooms were rented in the Glyncorrwg Memorial Hall during 1939 in place of the Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Centre at Glyncorrwg, a temporary wooden structure which had become very dilapidated. (4) In February, 1936, a clinic was started in Abercregan, and is held in the Workmen's Institute. Clinics are held 1—2.30 p.m. on Fridays once a month and are quite well attended. In February, 1943, a Clinic was opened in Duffryn Workmen's Hall. The rooms are suitable, and the Clinic is well attended. It is held monthly Thursdays, 3—4.30 p.m.

Clinics are held on alternate weeks in other Centres as follows:— Cymmer: Fridays, 3.30 to 5.0 p.m. Abergwynfi: Wednesdays, 3 30 to 5 p.m. Glyncorrwg: Tuesdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. Duffryn 3 to 4 30 p m. monthly

School Clinics.

There are two Clinics for the area—(1) the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic in Cymmer; (2) the Clinic, Abergwynfi, for dental treatment on Thursdays. These Clinics are held on alternate Wednesdays for eyes, and alternate Thursdays for dental treatment. These are under the direction of the M.O.H. for Glamorgan.

Tuberculosis Visiting Station.

Patients who can travel are seen at the Clinic, 2 Church Place, Maesteg on Fridays, 10 to 12 a.m. The Tuberculosis physicians readily come in consultation to the homes of patients. Consultations at the homes of patients are becoming much more frequent, and such arrangement is more satisfactory. X-Ray examinations are conducted in Bridgend on Mondays. There is an excellent X-Ray and Light Treatment Apparatus at Cimla. These are constantly in use for the people from this area. The Medical Staff in these stations do thorough examinations, and give opinions which are of all importance both to patients and their medical attendants. A special feature of reports sent to practitioners was an X-Ray photograph attached, but has recently not been included. This is a most valuable addition to the opinion of the Tuberculosis Specialist.

Venereal Diseases Clinic.

This is held in Station Square, Port Talbot. It is open for female consultation on Fridays and for males on Mondays and Tuesdays. Patients are allowed travelling expenses who attend this Clinic. It is maintained by the Glamorgan County Council.

There were some persons from this area requiring such treatment during the year.

Midwives.

These are supervised by the Glamorgan County Council. There are four trained midwives in the area. One trained in Cymmer. Two trained in Abergwynfi. One trained in Glyncorrwg. These nurses are paid for their services by the Glamorgan

County Council. They are capable and obliging and hard working. In my opinion, their work is satisfactory. They inform doctors of patients' pregnancy, and work in co-operation satisfactorily. The village of Cynon is served by the midwife who resides in Pontrhydyfen

Chemical and Bacteriological Work.

There is a scale of agreed payment to the Cardiff and County Laboratory where such work is carried on. There is a stock of Diphtheria swabs, sputum bottles, etc. which medical men can have on request. These are kept at the Council Offices.

Disinfection.

Houses are disinfected by means of formalin tablets and spraying with disinfectants, and this work is well attended to by your Sanitary Inspector.

Post Mortem Examination.

There are facilities provided at the Mortuary, Isolation Hospital, Cymmer, for the performance of Post Mortem Examinations. There were four post mortems performed here during the year. On a winter's day this place is detestable. It is a great trial for the doctor performing the post mortem, because of exposure during the hours of the examination.

TABLE 3.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1948.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Small Pox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	63	33	—
Diphtheria	9	9	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—
Pneumonia	19	3	11
Erysipelas	4	—	—
Whooping Cough	3	—	—

TABLE 4.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Table giving an analysis of the total notified cases of Infectious Diseases in the area, during 1948, under the various age groups.

Disease.	Under 1 yr.	1 & under 2	2 & under 3	3 & under 4	4 & under 5	5 & under 10	10 & un'er 15	15 & un'er 20	20 & un'er 35	35 & un'er 45	45 & un'er 65	65 & over	Total all Ages.
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	1	—	6	6	28	18	3	1	—	—	—	63
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	1	1	2	—	—	9
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	4	3	—	3	—	—	2	1	1	2	2	1	19
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	4
Whooping Cough	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3

TABLE 5.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED FOR YEAR 1948.

The following Table shows the distribution of Infectious Diseases in the area:—

Disease.	Cymmer.	Aberg'fi.	Glync'wg.	Total.
Diphtheria	2	3	4	9
Scarlet Fever	15	30	18	63
Pneumonia	18	—	1	19
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	4	—	5
Other Tuberculosis	3	5	—	8
Erysipelas	4	—	—	4
Chicken Pox	39	—	—	39
Measles	36	—	—	36
Anterior Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	1	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	3	—	—	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	1
Total	120	45	23	188

TABLE 5.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED FOR YEAR 1947.

The following Table shows the distribution of Infectious Diseases in the area:—

Disease.	Cymmer.	Aberg'fi.	Glync'wg.	Total.
Diphtheria	8	2	2	12
Scarlet Fever	4	2	—	6
Pneumonia	5	—	—	5
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	7	1	1	9
Other Tuberculosis	2	1	—	3
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox	14	—	—	14
Measles	35	—	—	35
Anterior Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	1
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—
Total	76	6	3	85

In 1946 a total of 61 Infectious Diseases were notified.

Pneumonia.

There were 19 cases notified, and there were 11 deaths from the disease—7 males and 4 females.

The deaths were:—From Cymmer 4; Abergwynfi 3; Glyncorrwg 4.

Acute primary pneumonia, together with acute influenzal pneumonia, became compulsorily notifiable by medical practitioners in 1919. A memorandum which was issued at the time by the Local Government Board has now been re-issued in a revised form by the Ministry of Health. It was never anticipated that in the present state of our knowledge the mere notification of pneumonia and the action consequent thereon would result in any great immediate reduction in the total incidence of the disease, but it was thought that the public might thereby be awakened to a sense of the gravity of the malady. It was thought, too, that notification might supply valuable statistical information as to the distribution of pneumonia, and contribute in some measure to a reduction in the mortality from it, by bringing to light those cases in which the local authority could help by providing nursing or other assistance or by arranging for institutional treatment. A recent advance in treatment (M. & B. 693) hastens the crisis and diminishes mortality.

Death rate from Pneumonia:—

1948—1.24 per 1,000 population.
1947—0.68 ,, ,, ,,
1946—0.67 ,, ,, ,,
1945—0.56 ,, ,, ,,
1944—0.66 ,, ,, ,,

Care of clothing and feeding of children, ventilation and warming of houses, and the teaching of regular habits are essential for the prevention of this disease. Considering the amount of sweating by miners in steam coal collieries, and the sudden change to wintry conditions, they escape this infection fairly well.

Tuberculosis.

There were 13 cases notified during the year.

	Pulmonary.	Other T.B. Infections.
Abergwynfi	4	6
Cymmer	1	2
Glyncorrwg	—	—
	—	—
	5	8

Attack rate as per notifications:—

1948—Pulmonary—	0.56	Non-Pulmonary—	0.90	per 1,000	population.
1947.— ,,	1.03	,,	0.34	,,	,,
1946.— ,,	1.57	,,	0.67	,,	,,
1945.— ,,	1.89	,,	0.56	,,	,,
1944.— ,,	1.66	,,	0.99	,,	,,
1943.— ,,	2.36	,,	0.34	,,	,,
1942.— ,,	1.80	,,	0.45	,,	,,
1941.— ,,	1.05	,,	0.42	,,	,,
1940.— ,,	1.99.	,,	0.44	,,	,,
1939.— ,,	.75		0.32	,,	,,
1938.— ,,	1.15	,,	0.62	,,	,,
1937.— ,,	1.02	,,	0.72	,,	,,
1936.— ,,	0.98	,,	0.39	,,	,,
1935.— ,,	1.00	,,	0.2	,,	,,
1934.— ,,	1.87	,,	0.29	,,	,,

The treatment of Tuberculosis is carried out by special physicians appointed by the Welsh National Memorial Association. These are full time officers. They visit Maesteg on Fridays, but are always most willing to come to any part of the district and thoroughly search for any infection that may be suspected. Their advice is extremely helpful. Their X-Ray photographs and reports are most instructive to the patients' medical attendants. The new X-Ray Apparatus in Cimla shows the lung conditions wonderfully clearly. The Physicians are both expert and obliging.

Cases of Tuberculosis are notified by private practitioners and Tuberculosis physicians, and any transfers to the district are notified. The houses from which Tuberculous patients have been removed are thoroughly disinfected.

Cases removed from Tuberculosis Physician's Register of Cases as "cured" during 1948.

There were no cases removed from the register as "cured" during 1948.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

There was one case notified during the year.

Vaccinations.

Return of Vaccinations in the area for the years:—

	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Total number vaccinated	94	139	107	153	94	Information
Total number of exemptions granted	13	17	21	19	28	ation
Total number died before vaccination	8	3	4	5	7	not
Total number unvaccinated	50	13	31	58	30	available

Maternity and Child Welfare.

The Glamorgan County Council took over responsibility for Maternity and Child Welfare in the area from 5th July, 1948. Up to that date a sum of £420 was spent in purchasing dried milk foods. Free issues to the value of £13 were made. The remainder was sold at a figure slightly higher than cost price. The Health Visitor has developed the sale of milk greatly.

No action has been necessary to be taken re compulsory removal of T.B. cases under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

There is an arrangement between this Authority and the Glamorgan County Council for the orthopoedic treatment of children requiring such treatment.

Cases of Difficult Confinement (Necessitous Mothers) in their Homes.

In cases of difficult confinement the Medical Officer of Health has been authorised to engage the services of a consultant when he deems it necessary, at a fee of £3/3/0 plus 9d. per mile travelling expenses. This consultant was not called upon during the year.

Cases of Difficult Confinements (Necessitous Mothers). Hospital Treatment.

Cases of difficult confinement are sent to Penrhiewtyn Hospital. The fees in necessitous cases (according to a scale laid down by the Council), are paid by the Authority. There was one case during the year. A proportion of the cost was recovered from the patient.

Birth Control.

Arrangements have been made for the provision of Birth Control advice when the Medical Officer deems it necessary on medical grounds. The patient attends the Birth Control Clinics at Pontypridd or Port Talbot. There were no cases during 1948.

Dental Treatment.

The Council have made arrangements with the Health Committee, Glamorgan County Council, for the provision of Dental Treatment for necessitous expectant mothers and children of pre-school age, and for the supply of dentures at an agreed scale of charges. £10/15/6 was expended. All of this amount is recoverable on completion of treatment.

Orthopaedic Treatment.

Orthopaedic treatment is provided free of charge for children of necessitous parents. Very excellent results can be seen from the treatment of these cases. One case received treatment during the year at a cost, to the Authority, of fourteen shillings.

Insanity.

The following cases were admitted to the Glamorgan County Mental Hospital, Bridgend, during the year 1948:—

Voluntary cases: males 1; females 0. Certified cases: males 1; females 1.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

1.—Number of Council Houses found to be infested	3
Number of Council Houses disinfested	3
Number of other houses found to be infested	5
Number of other houses disinfested	5

2.—Premises are disinfested by the use of D.D.T. liquid and powder insecticides.

3.—When the Council's Rent Collector has reason to believe the belongings of an incoming tenant are likely to be infested with vermin he is instructed to inform the Sanitary Inspector, who makes an inspection of the same.

4.—The work of bug disinfestation is carried out by the Local Authority.

5.—Tenants of Council Houses and other houses are informed that the Sanitary Inspector is ready at all times to co-operate with them in the eradication of bed bugs

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

The officer appointed to supervise the execution and enforcement of the Act in the Glyncorrwg Urban District is the Sanitary Inspector—Mr. John Tate.

The General Purposes Committee of the Council is the Committee to which the Council's powers and duties under the Act are delegated.

The Council's sewerman acts as a part-time rodent operative.

Poisoning was the form of rodent control used by the operative during the year, and the method of application was as recommended by the Infestation Division, Ministry of Food.

Infested premises, etc., are pre-baited with biscuit meal or stale bread crumbs for two or three days. On the third or fourth day when the rats are readily consuming the pre-bait, a poison is mixed with the bait. Poisons used are zinc phosphide, arsenic and barium carbonate.

From the amount of poison bait taken it is possible to make an estimate of the number of rats or mice destroyed.

The following table gives a summary of the results achieved.

Ward	Classification of Premises, etc., Treated	Number of Premises & Manholes Treated	Number of Baiting Points	Estimated Number of Rats Destroyed
Abergwynfi	Business Premises	8	43	72
„	Dwelling Houses	12	33	19
„	Sewer Manholes	72	72	103
„	River Banks	—	12	14
Cymmer	Business Premises	3	57	29
„	Sewer Manholes	96	96	108
„	River Banks	—	9	33
Glyncorrwg	Business Premises	7	14	31
„	Dwelling Houses	7	9	8
„	Sewer Manholes	65	65	90
„	River Banks	—	88	211
	Total	270	498	728

WATER SUPPLY.

A good supply of wholesome water has been supplied to the whole area, although some of the high level houses are erected at a high altitude, 1,100 ft. O.D., along the mountain side. This is of great assistance not only in keeping the district with a good supply of drinkable water, but also for the purpose of flushing the drains and sewers.

Owing to the plumbo-solvent character of the water supplies in the area, all service pipes conveying water for domestic consumption are of galvanised wrot iron. The following Table shows the source of the samples of water taken during the year for chemical analysis and bacteriological examination. Remarks on the results are also given.

REPORT ON BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION AND CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES OF WATER.

Samples Taken From	*Reservoir*	*Date*	*Bacteriological Examination*	*Chemical Analysis*
Tap : Fforchlas Cottages, Abercregan	Piped Supply from Fforchlas Spring, Abercregan	26/2/48	Fairly Satisfactory	A very soft neutral water containing a faint trace of zinc. The chemical and physical characters are satisfactory.
Tap : 2, Railway Cottages, Duffryn Rhondda.	Piped Supply from Spring near Cottages	26/2/48	Satisfactory	A very soft neutral water containing small amount of zinc (= 2/9 grain per gallon). Chemical analysis shows no evidence of organic contamination.
Tap : Council Yard, Glyncorrwg	High Level Reservoir Glyncorrwg	22/7/48	Satisfactory	A very soft neutral water of good organic quality. Chemical analysis indicates efficient treatment.
Tap : Avondale Terr., Cymmer	Low Level Reservoir, Glyncorrwg	22/7/48	Fairly Satisfactory	A soft neutral water containing a fair amount of dissolved iron (= 1/18 grain per gallon). The physical characters are unsatisfactory owing to the presence and subsequent oxidation of the dissolved iron causing discoloration, turbidity and sediment.
Tap : Cwmcas Houses, Glyncorrwg	Piped Supply from Spring supplying Cwmcas Houses, Glyncorrwg	31/8/48	Satisfactory	A very soft acid water. The chemical and physical characters are satisfactory.
Tap : Fforchlas Houses, Abercregan	Piped Supply from Fforchlas Spring, Abercregan	31/8/48	Fairly Satisfactory	A soft neutral water containing a small amount of zinc (= 1/9 grain per gallon.) The chemical and physical characters are satisfactory.
Tap : Council Offices, Cymmer.	Gwynfi Reservoir, Blaengwynfi	25/11/48	Satisfactory	A soft neutral water. The chemical and physical characters are satisfactory.
Tap : 16, Craig-y-fan, Cymmer	Low Level Reservoir Glyncorrwg	25/11/48	Satisfactory	A soft neutral water. The chemical and physical characters are satisfactory.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

The Main Sewer laid in the bed of the River Avan suffered no serious damage during the year, except for a few blockages, which were remedied as soon as possible. Your subsidiary sewers are in good working order, and practically the whole of the houses in the area, with the exception of the outlying farms or dwelling houses are connected up to the Main Sewer.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

I have to report that a small number of the Colliery Companies within the area are still tipping the colliery debris alongside of the rivers and streams, with the result that when they are in flood most of the debris tipped is washed away and deposited on the lowlands, causing islands to accumulate here and there, and diverting the main river into the side banks.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The scavenging of the area is carried out under separate contracts in the various Wards and sub-divisions of Wards.

Collections are made on each week-day except Wednesday, when salvage is collected by the contractors. Refuse disposal is by means of uncontrolled tipping on five sites in various parts of the district.

Abergwynfi and Blaengwynfi Ward. The scavenging is let as two contracts, one for Abergwynfi and one for Blaengwynfi.

The Abergwynfi tip is on a site near Avon Hill above High Street. The tip for the Blaengwynfi district is on the site of the old colliery level.

Glyncorrwg Ward is let as one contract, and the refuse is tipped on a site about 400 yards from the village on the west side of the Glyncorrwg-Cymmer road.

Cymmer Ward is sub-divided into three districts, each of which is let as a separate contract as follows:—Cymmer North side—Refuse tipped on the Glyncorrwg tipping site situated approximately 400 yards from Glyncorrwg on the west side of the Cymmer-Glyncorrwg road. Cymmer South side.—The tipping site is situated about 500 yards from the village on the North side of the Cymmer-Duffryn road.

Duffryn Afan and Cynon Afan. The refuse is tipped on a site about 200 yards from Cynon Afan on the North side of the Cynon-Duffryn road.

On several occasions during the year it was found necessary to draw the attention of certain contractors to the lax manner in which they carried out their work. On one occasion the Sanitary Inspector found it necessary to engage a haulage contractor to complete scavenging unfinished by scavenging contractor. The cost was charged to the contractor concerned.

HOUSING.

Number of new dwelling houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b))	14
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:—	
(i) Built by the Local Authority	14
(ii) Built by other bodies or persons	0

1.—Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.

1.—(a) Total number of dwelling Houses inspected for Housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	135
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	437
2.—(a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925	0
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	0
3.—Number of dwelling Houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1
4.—Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	124

2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notice.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	59

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 & 16 of Housing Act, 1936—	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in which notices were served requiring repairs	0
(2) Number of dwelling houses rendered fit after service of Formal Notice:	
(a) By Owners	0
(b) By Local Authority	0
B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts—	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	62
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notice:	
(a) By Owners	54
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	0
C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 & 13 Housing Act, 1936—	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	0
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Order	0
D.—Proceedings under Section 12 Housing Act, 1936—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	0

4.—Housing Act, 1936—Part IV.—Overcrowding:—

(a).— (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	Information not available
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	Information not available
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	Information not available
(b).—Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	0
(c).— (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	0
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	0
(d).—Number of cases in which dwellings have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	0

Police Court Proceedings.

It was found necessary in sixteen instances to take proceedings against owners of dwelling houses for non-abatement of nuisances due to disrepair.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

Summary of Routine Inspections, Inspections and Re-inspections made on complaint of nuisances during the year ended 31st December, 1948.

Nature of Inspections.	Number.
General District Inspections:—	
Abergwynfi and Blaengwynfi	15
Cymmer	13
Duffryn Rhondda and Cynonville	9
Glyncorrwg	11
Dwelling houses in respect to Housing Defects and on complaint of nuisances owing to disrepair, etc.	135
Revisits to abate nuisances and to remedy de	313
Miscellaneous nuisances	64
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	126
Butcher Shops, Fish Shops, Grocery and Provision Stores, Greengrocers and places where food is prepared for sale (not including visits to sausage making factories)	244
Factories, Workshops and Workplaces (including Bakehouses)	71
Shops Act, 1934	32
Stables	2
Piggeries	22
Defective Drains and New Drains	41
Defective Sewers	5
Cinemas and Halls	9
Water Works	7
Infectious Disease Investigations	81
Complaints of Water Supply	15
Revisits for Disinfections, etc.	81
Isolation Hospital	1
Visits to homes of persons on Tuberculosis Register	58
Dangerous or dilapidated buildings and structures	23

Nature of Inspections.	Number.
Refuse Tips	23
Rats and Mice Destruction	41
Bug Disinfestation	12
Total number of Inspections	1,475

Summary of Breaches of Acts, Orders and Regulations discovered during Routine and other Inspections,—action taken and results.

Subject of Inspections	Nature of breaches of Acts, Orders and Regulations.	No. of Informal Notices Served	No. of Statutory Notices Served	No. of Notices complied with.	
				Informal	Statutory
Dwelling Houses under Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925. Dwelling Houses on complaint of a nuisance.	Dampness, Disrepair, Defective paved areas, W.C.'s Drainage, etc.	124	62	59	54
Miscellaneous nuisances	Dead Sheep, Deposits of Manure, Deposits of house refuse, etc., causing nuisances.	19	4	15	4
Cowsheds, Dairies & Milkshops.	Limewashing required Accumulations of manure rendering access to cowshed uncleanly. Dirty milkstools,etc.	7	—	7	—
Dangerous or dilapidated buildings and Structures.	Buildings or Structures dilapidated or dangerous.	4	4	—	4
Butcher Shops, Fish Shops, Grocery & Provision Stores & places where food is prepared.	Removal of refuse, Cleansing and Limewashing required	6	—	6	
Factories, Workshops and Workplaces (including Bakehouses).	Cleansing and Limewashing required.	3	—	3	—
Pigstyes.	Cleansing and Limewashing required.	4	—	4	
Drains.	Defective & Choked Drains.	15	8	7	8
Domestic Water Supplies	Domestic Water Supplies insufficient	5	5	—	5

Camping Sites.

There are no camping sites in use in the area.

Common Lodging Houses.

There are no common Lodging Houses in the area.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

There are no houses in the district which may be considered to require the application to them of byelaws under Section 6 of the Housing Act, 1936.

Tents, Vans and Sheds.

There are no habitations in the area to which the above descriptions could be applied.

Offensive Trades.

No offensive trades are established in the district.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

There are no premises in the district on which rag flock is manufactured, used or sold.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937.

Part I of the Act.

1.—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises 1	No. on Register 2	*Number of* Inspections 3	Written Notices 4	Occupiers Prosecuted 5
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	7	22	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	10	36	3	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	1	3	—	—
Total	18	61	3	—

2.—Cases in which Defects were found.

Particulars	Number of Cases in which Defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	3	3	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	3	—	—	—

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

Cowsheds and Dairies.

There were 126 visits of inspection made during the year to Cowsheds and Dairies. Notices were served in seven instances for breaches of the regulations.

MILK.

The following table gives the number and classification of registered persons engaged, and registered premises used in the production, sale and storage of milk.

Cowkeepers	11
Retail Purveyors of Milk	19
Milk Shops	0
Milk Shops where the milk is sold in sealed bottles	6
Farms and other premises which are used as dairies	16

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

Three retail purveyors were licensed to sell Pasteurised Milk during the year.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

During 1948 thirty-three samples of ungraded milk and seven samples of pasteurised milk were taken by the Sanitary Inspector from retail purveyors of milk in the area, and were conveyed to the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory for Bacteriological examination.

The purpose of this examination is to determine the quality of the milk from the standpoint of cleanliness, keeping quality and freedom from contamination. Also in

certain cases, when we have reason to suspect Tubercular infection, the milk samples are examined for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli.

The various grades of milk mentioned in the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, namely, "Accredited," "Tuberculin Tested," and "Pasteurised," have, amongst other conditions, to attain certain standards of bacterial purity, and these standards are useful for the purpose of comparison when dealing with the results of bacteriological examination of ordinary milk.

Twenty-two of the ungraded milk samples examined were of milk produced on farms within the Glyncorrwg Urban District, and eleven were of ungraded milk produced outside the area.

Nineteen of the samples of milk produced locally, attained the bacteriological standard required for 'accredited' milk. Three were unsatisfactory owing to a high B. Coli content, or poor keeping quality.

Of the eleven samples of ungraded milk produced outside the district, all attained the bacteriological standard required for "accredited" milk. It should be noted however, that all the samples of ungraded milk produced outside the district had been commercially pasteurised.

There were seven samples taken during the year of graded milk. These were of pasteurised milk, and all attained the standards required for pasteurised milk.

Sampling of Milk for Tubercle Bacilli.

Seventeen samples of milk produced by registered cowkeepers within the Glyncorrwg Urban District were examined during the year for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli. All proved to be negative.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No action was taken during 1948 under the above regulations.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

Much of the meat consumed in the district is sold from motor vans, and the above Regulations in respect to these were strictly enforced. The Regulations, in so far as they apply to butchers' shops, are now complied with by all the butchers in the area.

The Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

In accordance with the provisions of the above Act, licences to slaughter animals were granted by the Council to ten butchers and slaughtermen in the area. They were distributed as follows:—

Abergwynfi—5; Cymmer—2; Glyncorrwg—3.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS INSPECTION.

The number of visits of inspection made during the year to butchers shops, provision stores, fishmongers' shops, greengrocers, etc., amounted to 153, and the following articles of food which were found to be unwholesome or unsound were surrendered and destroyed, or otherwise disposed of.

Beef, 497lbs.; Ham and Bacon, 20lbs.; Corned Mutton, 48lbs.; Luncheon Meat, 4 tins; Pork Sausages, 3 tins; Evaporated Milk, 45 tins; Condensed Milk, 12 tins; Baked Beans, 46 tins; Soups and Stews, 6 tins; Meat and Vegetables and Stewed Steak, 7 tins; Fish 11 tins; Peas, 4 tins; Vegetables, 3 tins; Fruit, 14 tins; Butter, 8lbs.; Fish, 56lbs.; Cheese, 6lbs.; Oatmeal, 29lbs.; Rusks, 4 packets.

PLACES IN THE DISTRICT WHERE FOOD IS PREPARED FOR SALE.

Fried Fish and Chip Shops	6
Butchers making Sausages, Faggots, etc.	5
Colliery Canteens	5
Ice cream Makers	4

To these premises 91 visits of inspection were made.

BAKEHOUSES.

During the year 43 visits of inspection were paid to bakehouses, of which there are four in the area. A good standard of cleanliness is maintained at these premises. Notices to the number of three were served requiring bakehouses to be limewashed, and one notice was served requiring additional means of ventilation.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND DISINFECTION.

All notified cases of infectious diseases are visited by the Sanitary Inspector as soon as possible. Individual record cards are kept, and on these are entered particulars such as occupation or school of patient, contacts, sources of water and milk supplies, dates of onset of disease, sanitary condition of premises, date of disinfection, etc. Instructions are given to persons in charge of patient as to the prevention of the spread of infection. Infected premises and clothing are disinfected at the termination of illness, on removal to hospital, etc. Rooms are disinfected by spraying with disinfectant and fumigation with formaldehyde gas. Infected bedclothes, etc. are placed in a bath containing a disinfectant solution of appropriate strength. The number of disinfections carried out by the Sanitary Inspector during the year amounted to 81.